

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph 0005 as follows:

[0005] It is well-known in a variety of medical fields that light therapy can provide many therapeutic effects. For example, ultraviolet light has been used for the treatment of skin disorders such as psoriasis. Laser light has been used to treat wounds, to assist in the rapid healing of post surgical incisions, and has been found, along with non-coherent light, useful in the treatment of conditions such as alopecia. In addition, fluorescent lights are used to treat newborn infants exhibiting signs of jaundice.

Please amend paragraph 0007 as follows:

[0007] Lasers have been widely used in the application light to the surface of a patient's body. In the case of lasers, low-power lasers may be used in a variety of therapeutic applications. For example, low-power lasers are used widely for a variety of cosmetic applications such as skin care, scar reduction, wound healing and the like. One of several factors associated with the use of lasers is that laser treatments tend to increase skin blood circulation. In fact, studies have shown that the application of laser energy to the skin of a user can increase skin blood circulation by more than fifty percent without significant changes in skin temperature. This results in the skin receiving a more abundant supply of nutrients, and in turn, the structures in the skin also receive a more abundant supply of nutrients and necessary materials from the body. Further, microscopic studies have shown laser energy increases circulation and oxygenation of the blood to the skin, and also increases cell replacement or regenerative activity. These factors help the skin to remain in a healthy condition. Research on the use of cold beam lasers indicates that application of a cold beam laser to an individual's individual's scalp will normalize metabolism of tissues, improve trophism (blood cell nutrition), and assure a regular sebaceous secretion.

Please amend paragraph 0011 as follows:

[0011] Currently available devices tend to be narrow in scope. For example, low power laser devices are typically used for localized wound treatment, or for scalp treatments to improve hair growth. In addition to laser devices, variety of other light generation devices are used to promote health. For example, infrared lamps are used to treat an extended area of surface tissue with both heat and light, LEDs are used to project pulsed light onto a patient to increase immunity, ultraviolet lamps are used to apply UV light to an individual's scalp to promote hair growth, etc. While the prior art has provided these devices or treatment of localized areas of [[and]] an individual's body. It would be desirable to have a device capable of treating and rejuvenating the entire body. Please amend paragraph 0012 as follows:[0012] The present invention provides a method that exposes specific points on the patient's body to light. The light varies both in frequency and in length of exposure. By providing a broad range of light frequencies to a patient's body, the ability of the patient's body to rejuvenate itself is improved as a result of the body's response to the sequencing light exposure. In addition, an apparatus is provided which can simultaneously expose multiple locations, with the ability to align each lamp to a specific location and at a specific distance from the patient's body.

Please amend paragraph 0019 as follows:

[0019] Prior to a detailed discussion of the figures, a general overview of the system will be presented. The invention is directed to a device which directs a broad-spectrum of light energy to specific points on an individual's body, which are commonly known as chakra points. To accomplish this, a multi-lamp assembly is provided which has seven independent lamps that are adjustable in three dimensions, and which are each designed to focus on a particular chakra point. The longitudinal and lateral adjustments allow the lamp to [[the]] be used on individuals of different heights and frame widths. In addition, the adjustable lamp arms are in turn attached to a height adjustable stand which allows the lamps to be vertically adjusted to provide the ideal amount of light to a particular chakra point.

Please amend paragraph 0022 as follows:

[0022] The system uses crystal filters in combination with color filters to narrow the bandwidth of the frequency projected onto the patient. In the preferred embodiment, the lamp assembly holds the lamp which projects light through a removable filter. The light exiting the filter is [[than]] then directed through a crystal filter which directs the light to the chakra point of the patient. We turn now to a more detailed discussion of the figures.

Please amend paragraph 0023 as follows:

[0023] Figure 1 is a side view of the preferred embodiment of the therapeutic lamp assembly 1. The therapeutic lamp assembly 1 includes a base section 2 which may be easily moved via attached wheels 3. Attached to the base section 2 is an adjustable vertical support 4, 5 which is comprised of a lower vertical support shaft 4 and an upper vertical support shaft 5. In the preferred embodiment, the upper vertical support shaft 5 is slidably mounted within the lower vertical support shaft 4, and is inserted at the shaft opening 6 of the lower vertical support shaft 4. Retaining pin 7 is inserted through an aperture in lower vertical support shaft 4 and then through one of several apertures in the upper vertical support shaft 5. This allows the length of the adjustable vertical support 4, 5 to be adjusted such that the therapeutic lamp assembly 1 can be used for individuals of varying size, and also for individuals lying on surfaces at varying heights. Those skilled in the art will recognize that while the mechanism used to adjust the vertical [[the]] elevation of the lamps can be fabricated as discussed above, any suitable method of adjusting the vertical height of the lamps can be used.

Please amend paragraph 0024 as follows:

[0024] At the top of the upper vertical support shaft 5 is a head unit 8. The head unit 8 is securely attached to the top of vertical support shaft 5. In addition, a plurality of lamp arms 9 are attached to the head unit 8 at the proximal ends of the lamp arms 9. Each lamp arm 9, at its distal end, has a lamp assembly 10 attached to it. Each of the lamp assembly's 10 have a lamp (not shown in this figure) mounted in the upper portion of the lamp assembly 10. Also shown on this figure is a color filter 12 which is inserted into a slot in the lamp assembly 10 for the purpose of providing a preliminary color filter for light projected by the lamp. After the color filtered light is output from the color filter 12, it then passes through a crystal 11 which further filters the light. The light emitted from the crystal 11 is [[than]] then directed toward a particular chakra point.

Please amend paragraph 0025 as follows:

[0025] In the preferred embodiment, the crystals 11 are clear quartz crystals. ~~Which crystals~~
~~which~~ are cut such that they act as prisms which further select out specific frequencies. The selected frequencies (i.e., light colors) are directed to predetermined chakra points on a patient's body. Those skilled in the art will recognize that, if the crystals are properly cut, rotation of the crystals will direct a different light frequency (color) to the patient's body. Likewise, materials other than quartz may be used providing that they can function as a prism.

Please amend paragraph 0028 as follows:

[0028] Those skilled in the art will recognize that while the above noted figures represent a preferred embodiment, they are exemplary in nature and not critical to the invention. Furthermore, depending on the size of the individual being treated, the lengths of the arms and their relative angles may vary. Therefore, any suitable size may be used to accomplish the goals and purposes of the invention. Likewise, a lower vertical shaft 4 and the upper vertical shaft 5 can be secured together by any suitable means. While the retaining pin 7 illustrates one suitable method of securing and adjusting the vertical support 4, 5, any suitable method of securing the two ~~chefs~~ shafts together can be used. Those skilled in the art will also recognize that any suitable material can be used to fabricate the therapeutic lamp assembly 1.

Please amend paragraph 0029 as follows:

[0029] In figure 2, a top view of a preferred embodiment of the therapeutic lamp assembly 1 is shown. The base section 2 is shown supporting the head unit 8 via the vertical support 4, 5 (not shown). Extending from the head unit 8 are the lamp arms 9. Each lamp arm 9 is attached at its proximal end to the head unit 8. On the distal end of each lamp arm 9 is a lamp assembly 10. As can be seen in this figure, the length of the lamp arms 9 vary to allow each of the lamp assemblies 10 to align with the other lamp assemblies 10 such that they lie in a substantially straight line. The purpose of the straight line is to allow the light beams emitted by the lamp assemblies 10 to be projected onto chakra points which extend along a line that extends longitudinally through the middle part of the patient's body. Chakra points are well known in the art. While it is possible to have fixed length lamp arms 9 which would suit the average sized person, the use of telescoping lamp arms 9 allows a single therapeutic lamp assembly to be adjusted to accommodate individuals of any size. In this figure, telescoping lamp arms 9 are secured together by optional grips 15. When an individual of a particular size lays down for treatment, the operator would adjust the length of each individual lamp arm 9 via its associated grip 15. Likewise, the angle from which the lamp arm 9 extends from the head unit 8 would also be varied by pivoting the lamp arm 9 at the head unit 8. This will allow precise alignment with the chakra points of an individual patient.

Please amend paragraph 0031 as follows:

[0031] In figure 4, the rear view of a portion of a preferred embodiment of the therapeutic lamp assembly 1 is shown. In particular, the upper vertical shaft 5 is shown inserted into the lower vertical shaft 4. A series of retaining apertures 12 are shown spaced along the length of the upper vertical shaft 5. In a preferred embodiment, the lower vertical shaft 4 is approximately 40 inches in length, and the upper vertical shaft 5 is approximately 32 inches in length. The retaining apertures 12 are spaced approximately three inches apart. In addition, they are sized such that the retaining pin 7 can be inserted through a selected retaining aperture 12 to secure the upper vertical shaft 5 to the lower vertical shaft 4. In this embodiment, the lower vertical shaft 4 can be a 1.75 inch diameter pole and the upper vertical shaft 5 can be a 1.5 inch diameter pole, both of which are commercially available. As noted above, telescoping poles such as this are known in the art. In addition, any suitable method of securing two slidable poles together can be used, such as pressure grips, etc. Likewise, any suitable material can be used to fabricate the structural components of the device.